THE HUNTRESS.

MRS. ANNE ROYALL, EDITOR. EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS,

Is Published every Saturday,—

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL;

At TWO DOLLARS per annum:

At the corner of North B. and Second Streets Capitol Hill.

WASHINGTON CITY D. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18 1853

THE OPPRESSED SEAMSTRESS.

A True Story.

BY MRS. V. WELMONT.

Some people seem to have an idea that they pay too much for everything, and it is a positive duty to employ those who will work the cheapest.

Mrs. Elsworth lived very sumptuously and her daughters dressed elegantly. We won't call them extravagant, because people who have plenty of money are not obliged to give an account to their neighbors of their expenditure. They were however, discussing the very subject themselves, upon the damask lounges, when the servant man entered and presented the seamstress' bill Such a nice folded paper always attracts the family's attention, and having looked at the bottom and the amount, exclaimed,

'Dear me, how high!'

They then proceeded, to examine the contents of the bundle which accompanied the bill.

'The work is done beautifully,' said Miss Henrietta, how superbly the lace is set on—how splendid this is hemstitched. I declare mother, I never intend to do any work myself again, it is so much better than *I* can make it look.'

'but you forget,' said the mother, that it costs a great deal to hire all our sewing for a large family if it be done ever so cheap,' yet she felt herself that it was pleasant to have garments made.

'I wonder,' said Sophia, a tall, graceful girl of sixteen, to the little waiting seamstress in the entry—'what will you charge to make papa ten shirts. I have engaged to have them done by the first of May, and it is a long job, and so vexatious, I wish I could transfer them to you to finish.'

The child was sent home to enquire of her mother what she would charge to make ten shirts with full bosoms hemstitched each side, and ruffled, of the nicest fabric and workmanship to correspond.

The little girl returned and artlessly replied—

'Mother says how she shall charge a dollar: but if the young folks said they wouldn't give it, rather than lose the job, she would say, seventy-five cents apiece.'

Amused with the simplicity which ought to have excited sympathy rather than merriment, Sophia pretended that seventy five cents was all that she expected to give. Mr. Fuller gave only that, but she did not add that Mr. F.'s shirts were unbleached, and very common work was put in them. After some hesitation, she brought them down, and doing up a large bundle, dispatched it to the seamstress, adding:

'Now my poor head and eyes are relieved.'

But let us see to whom the bundle was transferred. The same seamstress once had a husband, who was a prosperous merchant, but he speculated unwisely, died suddenly, and left a widow and two small children to grapple with the hard fate of poverty and remembrance of better days. They occupied only one room, and as her only employment was sewing, it was difficult to make both ends meet with the most untiring industry.

'Don't you think mother,' said the little Ellen who brought home the work, 'the young lady thought she ought to get the shirts made for fifty cents apiece! But mother, she surely could not have known what slow process it is, to gather, hemstitch, and ruffle, and do all the sewing just for a half week's rent, or she never would have said so,'

The mother brushed a tear away.

'No child, she never sewed for a living.'

'And mother, she told her sister that she was so glad to get rid of the tiring work, as she said her father would never know but that she did it all, and she would have 50 cents clear on every shirt, what could she mean?'

Mrs. A. had heard of such deception before, but she cared not to inform her daughter that the young lady was probably to receive one dollar and a quarter for each shirt. She felt her business was only to finish her whole number as soon as possible. She immediately set about the task of cutting them by the pattern, assorting them into piles, and getting the plainer parts ready for Ellen to hem, as she was very nice in needle work as far as she had learned the art. But it was always near school time, and the poor child but little relieved her mother.

It was at that season too, when storms succeed each other in rapid succession, and the heavens are often overcast, and as the tenement of the widow was badly lighted, it began to make sad havoc of her vision. Her eyes were weary from continual use, and when the long job was patiently accomplished, who could tell the aches and pains by which it was all the way attended, Miss Landon in speaking of such poor said:

'We little think how wearily,
The aching head lies down.'

Long before the promised time, Ellen carried home the ten shirts.

Miss Sophia severely scrutinized them pulling the ruffles, next looking at the gathers, then in the stitching, and finally tossing them in a heap, she added:

'Tell your mother they are worth not more than fifty cents, and I will give her that if she will receipt the bill.'

The child returned home with a heavy heart, and imparted the information.

The seamstress wept bitterly—she looked every now and then upon the picture upon the wall.

'If he were but alive,' she said, 'we should have some protector from wrong usage.' She could not but exclaim, 'but my head does ache!' as she undid another budget of work—five dollars for ten shirts. 'I ought,' thought she, 'to better vindicate my rights—but they who oppress the poor have the worst of it. Here Ellen, take this bill for making the shirts, and bring me back just what Sophia pleases to give—but say mother has toiled very hard, early and late upon them.

Ellen did so, and Sophia took her five dollars from her purse adding—

'This is a great deal of money for people to spend—it will buy you a number of calico dresses.'

'But mother's rent is due,' said the weeping child.

'Pshaw—rent is nothing, make your landlord trust you,' and so saying, she darted from the room.

The seamstress never closed her eyes that night. Think you no unseen eye who vindicate her true claim?

'Sophia Ellsworth,' said Grace Eaton, where did you get that splendid fan? It is really elegant.'

'I saved it,' replied Sophia, 'from money father gave me to make his shirts, but I hired them done at half price, and he never knows it to this day.'

Poor girl! your fan should be used as a screen to hide the hard spot in your heart. Prosperity never long follows in the footsteps of oppression.

☞ We like to see a young lady walk as though a flea was biting her on each hip, it is so fascinating. She is just a match for the dandy, who steps like an open winged turkey travelling over a bed of hot ashes.'

That was a mean Dutchman, that Hans Karg. He had one beautiful, Madonna looking daughter, who no more resembled him than does a flower the root.

'Hans how on earth do you keep the potatoes from freezing?' asked a neighbor one morning.

'Fy, I makes my Carolina shleep on de botatoes,' answered Hans, 'dat keeps dem from freezin'!'

A colored Rev., in the course of a discourse on 'saying grace,' gave his hearers views on both sides of the subject, and then remarked, 'Derefore, you generation of wipers you will perceive dat one road lead to hell, and tudder to damnation, take your choice.' Something of a choice there, we reckon.

A few days since the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company presented to Mrs. Ward, whose husband was accidently killed some time since while in their employ, the sum of $400, besides paying the expenses of the funeral.

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[Correspondence of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.]

Washington D. C. Feb. 2, 1853.

'In a former letter I exposed some of the errors and falsifications of Blackwood's Magazine in its late crusade against the character of the southern people of the United States and their institutions. If you deem it not out of place, I propose to furnish your readers in this, with some facts connected with the social and moral condition of the people of England, to show the deeply hypocrisy of the misapplied sympathy of all these British writers for the 'degraded condition' of the slaves of this country.

Blackwood is not alone in this crusade.—The Edinburgh, the Westminster, and the London Quarterly, have all hoisted the flag. The mania is not confined to the Reviews, or even to the men. The Duchess of Sutherland and a few other 'titled ladies' in London, not long since presumed in the overflow of their affected benevolence to address a formal circular of entreaty or remonstrance, I hardly know which, to the ladies of the United States upon the subject of the suffering Africans on this continent. This is certainly a novel proceeding. And the sincerity of the motives which prompt the singular appeal can be the better judged of, when we see what these self constituted reformers of the world are doing for the amelioration of the wretched at their own doors. To listen to their pharisaical cant one might suppose that they had amongst them none who stood in need of either their charity or sympathy; that the whole population there was well supplied with shelter, food, and raiment: that want and destitution were unknown—that vice had no existence—that England was a Paradise, and that her people were fit instruments, under Heaven, to become not only propagandists of 'liberty, fraternity, and equality,' but missionaries of religion, morals, and humanity throughout the world. When people set about inquiring into their neighbors' conduct, and giving them lessons of propriety, either in politics or ethics they should at least show themselves to be worthy the exalted vocation. Their precepts should be sustained by their practice. And it ill becomes any people to put up a mock lamentation over the fancied failings, short comings, and delinquencies of others, and to raise the cry of shame and degradation against those who are vastly their superiors in all social virtues and qualities which characterize Christian civilization."

A PLEA FOR EGGS.

BY MRS. E. BOXER.

Be gentle to the new laid egg,
For eggs are brittle things;
They cannot fly until they're hatch'd
And have a pair of wings,
If once you break the tender shell
The wrong you can't redress,
The yolk and white will all run out
And make a dreadful mess.

'Tis but a little while at best,
That hens have power to lay—
Tomorrow eggs may addled be,
Although quite fresh to day,
O, let the touch be very light
That takes them from the keg,
There is no hand whose cunning skill,
Can mend a brokon' egg.

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IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 25CE ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

BY H. WILSON

49 *ANN STREET, NEW YORK.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcement of forthcoming works (consisting of the titles thereof, style, No. of Vols., No. of pages, author's name, style of binding, name and address of publisher, and price, not exceeding eight lines,) e5,00

(The above named particulars of all large and small works published within the current month are inserted gratuitously upon being forwarded to the Publisher, post paid. Publishers will confer a favor by furnishing these particulars)

Advertisements over six lines, or less,

Advertisements over sixteen lines, at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per line.

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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1853, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

M'MAKIN'S MODEL AMERICAN COURIER!!!!

NEW SERIES!—A NEW YEAR. 1853!

New Volume, 23D.

A New year and New Volume of the time honored and almost world renowned American Courier being about to commence. the *Proprietor* begs leave to suggest the present as a fitting time to subscribe, as the year will open with new Type, improved Paper, and Literary Inducements of no ordinary nature.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS,

such as have never been offered by any newspaper in the world. They will comprise the following subjects, engraved in the highest style of the art— the store price of the largest being Five Dollars per copy.

	Size.
Surrender at Yorktown,	24 by 34 inches.
Apotheosis of Washington,	20 " 26 "
Nagle's Henry Clay,	17 " 22 "
M'Donough's Victory,	20 " 26 "
United S. & Macedonian,	20 " 26 "

☞ The person subscribing or furnishing the club may select to suit himself.

☞ The Premiums will be subject to order—or, if we are desired to mail them, the postage must be furnished in advance, viz.; 25 cents under 500 miles, and 50 cents if over that distance.

THE PREMIUM TERMS,

The splendid Premiums will be offered and awarded by the following code of terms, to persons subscribing, and paying in advance, for the year 1853, or for the New Volume XXIII., commencing March, 1853,

One copy American Courier and one Premium,	$2
Three copies " " " "	5
Six copies " " " "	10
Ten copies " " " "	15
Fifteen copies " " " "	20
Twenty copies " " " "	25

All orders must be addressed post paid to

ANDREW M'MAKIN,

No. 144 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia

NICHOLS' JOURNA

By T. L. *Nichols, M.and* S. Gove *Nichols*

Principals of the American Hydrophic Institute.

Nichols' Journal will be published on the 1st of each month, beginning with April, 1853. Each number will be illustrated with valuable Engravings, and will contain the best articles on, Health, Medical Reform, Popular Physiology, Education, Science, Art, Literature, Manners and Society, that we can write or procure.

'The object of this paper is to give to the great cause of Human Progress, and especially to the Health Reform, which must be the material basis of all true reformation, an Organ, which shall be, so far as our abilities and ample means can make it,

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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Our readers will recollect our extracts from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, by 'Hamilton,' a correspondent, copied into the Union.

We have seen few of the many comments upon Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and her friends the British Ladies, but find none so deep in research. It is the source of all our unpleasant difficulties at this time, that our citizens generally did not pay the same attention to learning which Hamilton evidently has done. Had they the same knowledge of history that he has, they would not have been so easily imposed upon by religious, not christian hypocrites. Excepting a few of the cunning leaders—how many of those Free Democracy, Free Soilers, alias Anti-Slave people—most of them ignorant females, know anything about Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, V. P. R. S., Dr. Gay, and F. P. Nieson esq., 'who had been appointed by the Statistical Society of London to investigate the state of the inhabitants and their dwelling in Church lane, St. Giles parish, in that city. These gentlemen thus appointed, say in their report after enumerating particular scenes and instances of wretchedness of the most revolting character."

Ask them if they ever heard the speech of Lord Ashly, 'Oh no,' but ask them about Uncle Tom's Cabin or their trashy tracts by the bushel, they know all about them. They know all about our wicked government, and our savage Southerners, who hold slaves—they might add 'we know who to go to for help, to turn out our wicked Congress and Executive—the pious christian ladies in England.'

But hear what English gentlemen and members of Parliment say of the neglect and barbarity of your 'dear pious sisters to their own poor—a thousand times more cruel than colored slaves meet with in the country, and blush for your meanness and your hypocrisy—your meanness in hearing your own country abused and vilified, without resenting it—your hypocrisy in pretending to be what you are not, that is, Christians. But to the speech,

"I have one more picture to present—it is from the speech of Lord Ashley, made in the British House of Commons on the 6th day of June, 1848. He said—

'I will read a description of the 'lodging houses.' Many of them which I have seen were abominable—but the statement I will lay before the House was given on the authority of a city missionary, who had been appointed to inspect and report on the subject. It is not an exaggerated description of those places, where hundreds and thousands of the human race are congregated. The city missionary, speaking of a 'lodging house,' and referring to the parlor—for we have many euphonious terms to be applied—said,

'The parlor measures eighteen feet by ten. Beds are arranged on each side of it, composed of straw, rags and shavings. Here are twenty seven male and female aculte, and thirty one children, with several dogs—in all fifty eight human beings in a contracted den, from which light and air are systematically excluded. It is impossible,' he says, 'to convey a just idea of their state—the quantity of vermin is amazing! I have entered a room, and in a few minutes I have felt them fall on my hat from the ceiling like peas! They may be gathered by handfuls: observed one of the inmates, I could gather a pail full in a few minutes!'

'These statements,' said Lord Ashley, 'are by no means exaggerations. I would not assert what I do if I did not do so on my own personal knowledge."

'Fifty-eight" in a house of that size—what else could they expect? What have these thousands of ladies who are sending letters to their sisters, women in this country, we ask what have they to say for themselves? The detestable hypocrites. It makes one's flesh creep to hear their draling whine about the 'ordinances Christianity, take counsel of God, 'lift your prayers to God for a removal of this affliction.' 'Raise your voices to your fellow citizens,' to raise the musket, no doubt they mean. They may well call each other sister, for they cloak all their deceit, & cruelty alike with religion.

If these people believed in a God at all, we mean the sisters, those on this side of the water would take their scrubbing brushes, their soap and servants, cross the Atlantic, and call on their sisters to furnish themselves with similar implements and give these poor houses a thorough cleaning. This would tell the length and breadth of their Christianity. But we have more.

'Your committee have thus given a picture in detail of human wretchedness, filth, and brutal degradation, the chief features of which are a disgrace to a civilized country and which your committee have reason to fear, from letters that have appeared in the public journals, is but a type of the miserable condition of masses of the community, whether located in the small ill ventilated rooms of manufacturing towns, or in many of the cottages of the agricultural peasantry. In these wretched dwellings, all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger, adult, males and females, and swarms of children, the sick, the dying and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which brutes would resist."

No one will ask better evidence than this to justify the belief that people who neglect the destitute of their own town and neighborhood, whom they are bound by the laws of God and man to rescue from want, filth and disease, and in the absence of all law, had they the sympathy of brutes they would have gone in a body to the doors of Parliment, and have rent the air for assistance on such an occasion. Had they done this—had the Duchess of Sutherland headed a party of females—them 'thousands upon thousands,' they speak of, her name with that of her associates, would have gone down to posterity with unrivalled honors.

The only thing she can plead is ignorance of the facts. Then how does it happen that she should be ignorant of matters at home and know so much about things of the same nature, [objects of humanity with which she seems to overflow.) This is a question to be answered. Here we shall stop for the present, and flatter ourselves that the lady and her friends will set about removing the unparalleled distress of her own people, which she can do, and not waste her sympathy about things which she cannot do. All the powers of Europe cannot force the United States to give up her slaves without her consent. If that was their object, which it is not, doubtless it is known to all these ladies who are to figure in the drama: that the freedom of the slave is not the object of all this smoke is self evident, because females so utterly destitute of common sense, common humanity, and that common delicacy which distinguish little Indian girls. Therefore this ardour on pretence of abolishing cruelty towards human beings in this country is not their object.

(To be Continued.)

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† We believe every word of it. In our travels through the United States, it was our practice to visit all the prisons, poor houses, and Lunatic Asylums.

☞ Hey-day, here comes the new papers again. The New York BUDGET, (we like the name,) it bespeaks variety and cheerfulness—as large as the Huntress, issued weekly at One Cent, by Seba Smith, Editor: Hinsdale & Co. Publishers. It is a promising paper, and we hail it with pleasure.

☞ And here too, we have the New York Argus, rather advanced in years; another blanket paper,—and better still, we have the very identical Major himself, with his fine open manly face. His soft blue eye is much larger, and has more expression than one would fancy at first sight. He is a middle sized man, with kindness in his heart, and suavity in his manners.

HARD TIMES.

Money scarce—provision high—a hot sun—Steamboat, Railroad accidents—and murders upon the encrease.

ACCIDENTS HEREAFTER.

Everybody is talking about the late railroad accidents. The papers overflow with indignation. Directors, Companies, Engineers and Conductors are unsparingly condemned. Nobody excuses them. Nobody palliates them.—No language can be found too strong, no epithets too opprobrious for them. Everybody is suggesting the most stringent punishment for the past and the most stringent precautions for the future.

How long will the outcry last? Till laws are passed and fines levied! Till juries convict and criminals are punished. Till watchmen are stationed and signals are displayed. Till roads are well built, and companies cautious, and travelers are safe.

Who believes it? Who does not know that nine out of every ten of us will have forgotten the lesson that these hundred lives sacrificed to teach—forgotten perhaps that lives were sacrificed at all—before grass has had time to grow on the dead men's graves.

The first outburst of popular anger is always extravagant, and almost always unjust. Yet it seems as if this was all we can depend upon. If the measures proposed are not adopted now 'while the fit is on us,' there is danger that they may not be adopted at all.

The experiment of holding engineers and pilots, to be guilty of premeditated crime, has been tried, and has failed. You may call the engineer a murderer, and indict him accordingly, but no sane jury of twelve men will convict him. And if they did, what precaution would it be. Is not his own neck the most in danger. Has a verdict any greater terrors than that.

But another experiment that has been tried, has always worked well. That is, compelling the owners to remember that it is for their own interest to have no blood shed.

The life of a man lost on a railroad in the State of New York, is valued at five thousand dollars. It is a small sum, but on that very account, Courts will be more ready to award it.

Among many attempts to play off practical jokes upon the 'green' ones on the first of April, that of a lady at one of the boarding houses of our city is the best we have ever heard of. It was this. She procured from a marble yard several pieces of beautiful white marble, and breaking them into nice little lumps, put them into the sugar bowls. The counterfeit was complete, no unsuspecting person could have detected the fraud. Soon supper ready, the tea poured, and the sugar bowls were passed around the table. Every one took one, two or three lumps, according to their liking. Then followed a general tasting and stirring all around the table, nobody's tea was sweet enough, and the sugar refused positively to melt. They ground their spoons against, and stirred again and again, but it was no go. The sugar proved to be marble, and they for once proved to be April Fools.

In the Connecticut House of Representatives, a bill requiring railroad corporations to employ a brakeman on each, and all passenger trains to stop at least two minutes at stations, under a penalty of neglect of $1000, has been read a second time, and referred to the Committee on railroad accidents.

The fishermen at Carpenter's Point, caught in the seine, about two weeks ago, a very strange looking animal, which no one who has seen it has ever seen the like before. It is 22 inches long and two or three inches thick, without scales, having a skin and tail like an eel, but of a dark brown color, head like a catfish; and four very short legs, with claws exactly like an opossum. When taken it was very vicious, and snapped at every one who came near. It is kept in a tub of water, and was taken to Baltimore, and exhibited for a few days and brought back again. It was alive at last accounts, but seemed to be declining.

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ESPEY & MORRISON,
(Successors to J. F. Callan,)
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES
Corner of E & Seventh streets,

We beg leave to inform you that we have purchased the stock and taken the old stand occupied by J. F. Callan, for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary Business, in all its details. The charge for licenses in such cases be raised to fifty dollars instead of ten.

LIVE TO SOME PURPOSE.

They err who measure life by years,
With false or thoughtless tongue,
Some hearts grow old before their time;
Others are always young.

'Tis not the number of the lines
On Life's first filling page,
'Tis not the pulse's added throbs
Which constitute their age.

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It is our intention to continue the publication in paper monthly for a time, and to insert therein month.sly, a list of all the publications issued

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a scrofulous sore on my nose which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, by the use of one box, the ulcer was healed and the cavity is filling out."

NICHOLS' JOURNA
By T. L. Nichols, Meand
S. Gove Nichols
Principals of the American Hydropathic Institute.

Nichols' Journal will be published on the 1st of each month, beginning with April, 1853. Each number will be illustrated with valuable Engravings, and will contain the best articles on Health, Medical Reform, Popular Physiology, Education, Science, Art, Literature, Manners and Society, that we can write or procure.

"The object of this paper is to give to the great cause of Human Progress, and especially to the Health Reform, which, it must be the material basis of all true reformation, an impulse, which shall be, so far as our abilities and ample means can make it,

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOB
THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread te debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the latter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

3,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type; making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I propose to publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all other work may else passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in some degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

There will be published during the session, three thousand double royal sheets. It will contain the debates taken down by the reporters, and as altered by them whenever they make any alterations; the history of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

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TERMS.

For one copy of the DAILY GLOBE during the session . . . $5 00
For one copy of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE during the session . . . 3 00
For one copy of the APPENDIX during the session . . . 3 00

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 17, 1851.

DR. BETTIS'S
AMERICAN EYE SALVE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DISEASED EYES.

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Ophthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve—Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and Weakness of Vision from any cause.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1853
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY

Over Thirty-one years have elapsed since the Saturday Evening *Post* began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement: and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undeniably the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar intrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with Mrs. Southworth, a writer who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male or female, in the Union. Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise in view of the general popularity of such tales as 'The Mob Cap,' 'Eoline,' 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc. also is enrolled among our contributors.

We shall shortly begin the publication of a story entitled

CLARA MORELLA
Emerson Bennett, author
airie Flower,' 'Bandits of
And at the opening of the
design commencing the pu
following Novelet.

MISS THUSA'S SPINNING-WHEEL,
By Mrs. Lee Hentz, of Flor
Eoline,' 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc
This novelet we design f
ory entitled,

A STRAY PATCH FROM AUNT
NAH'S QUILT.
y Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Ohio, widely
now as the author of some admirably
itten and very effective household poems,
ketches, etc. After this we expect to be
able to commence

THE LOST HEIRESS:
A STORY OF HOWLET HALL.

By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of 'The Curse of Clifton,' 'Virginia and Magdalene,' 'Shannondale,' the Deserted Wife,

In addition to these and other Original tales, involving a large expenditure of money we shall lay before our readers as heretofore choice tales, sketches, essays, narratives, etc. from the English magazines, such as have given the Post a name for the excellence of its selections,

Engravings—In the way of engravings we present at least two weekly, one of an instructive and the other of a humorous character,

☞ Of course we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper, not ridiculously squeamish and straight-laced, but really and truly moral; such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be as heretofore, rigorously excluded.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, when paid quarterly in advance, is now only 26 cents a year. And we trust that the public generally will show their appreciation of this commendable reduction of postage, by largely increasing the number of papers taken at the various offices—that thus there may be no falling off in the revenue of the post office department. This will insure a continuance of the present reduced rates.

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The terms of the Post are Two Dollars if paid in advance, 2,00, if not paid in advance. For five dollars in advance, one copy will be sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs—to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office:

4 COPIES, . . . 5 per annum
8 (And one to Agent, or get up of the Club . . . 10,00
13 do do do . . . 15,00
20 do do do . . . 20,00

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THE MUSICAL WORLD
AND
NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES,

Is published every Saturday,

Oliver Dyer and Richard Storrs Willis.

Delivered to New York and Brooklyn Subscribers at $3 per annum, payable (inflexibly,) in advance.

One copy will be sent by mail for $3
Two copies do do 5
Five copies do do 10
Ten copies do do 20

Any person that sends us a club of ten subscribers will receive an extra copy for his trouble.

All communications must be addressed [post paid,] to DYER & WILLIS, publishers of the Musical World & Times Nos. 107 Broadway, New York.

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Something New in the Literary World.
A MAMMOTH WEEKLY OF THE FIRST ORDER.

Those desirous of procuring a weekly paper conducted with the highest regard for correct taste, blending instruction with amusement, one that cannot fail to prove an agreeable companion to the Mechanic, farmer, Merchant, and Professional Man—also to the Maid or Matron, are informed that the fifth volume of AMERICA'S OWN commenced on the 11th of Sept. 1852, on which occasion the paper was enlarged and appeared in a new dress, by far excelling anything in the way of a paper ever got out either in Europe or America. The publishers do not feel disposed to enumerate the many superior points this paper possesses over all others, but merely give the opinion of disinterested persons whose extensive knowledge enables them to judge correctly of its merits.

We consider it the best family newspaper published. Louisville Varieties.

It is a high toned and interesting Journal of Literature. Its editors are men of sterling ability. George Lippard.

A valuable Journal, devoted to the elevation of the workingmen of the Union. It is conducted with signal ability. Emporium, Ohio

It is of that class whose intrinsic value is beyond all calculation. Rep. Standard, Pa.

It is one of the best reform papers in the country. Sunday Mercury, Philadelphia.

We have perused the number before us with a great deal of pleasure and profit. It contains some excellent tales by distinguished authors, intelligent letters from all parts of the Union; reports and proceedings of scientific and literary institutions; together with a vast variety of useful information in agricultural and domestic matters, the whole well spiced with wit and humor. Democrat, Pa.

It is an excellent family newspaper. Advocate, Stamford, Connecticut.

It is far ahead of any Eastern paper we have examined, it is a most welcome visitor to our sanctum, and we always greet its coming with delight. Its columns never fail to glisten with choice gems of literature. Southern Illinoisan.

Its contents, unlike most other mammoth city weeklies, making pretension to literary merit, are really instructive and amusing, interesting and useful, and of that character which must always command attention from every class of readers. Transcript, Pa

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12 copies one year, and a copy gratis to the getter up of the club, . . . 15 00

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No. 58 Chatham Street, New York.

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☞ All business connected with any department of this Journal is transacted at the office of the Editor and Proprietor, 205 Broadway New York, over Brady's Daguerreotype Gallery.

Letters and communications of every kind should be addressed Herald of the Union New York City.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.

☞ The Herald of the Union will be sent regularly to any Newspaper in the world which will publish the Prospectus on the first page. The editor will be grateful for any notice of the Herald of the Union which will have a tendency to increase its circulation.

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☞ It will be seen that two dollars is our subscription price, and that ten dollars sent free of postage, will entitle any person or club, to receive ten copies for the year.

☞ Postmasters in every State are invited to act as Agents, and the same offers are made to them which is extended to others

☞ A few complete sets of back numbers for early applicants.

NEW FAMILY MANUAL,
OR
AN INDISPENSABLE ASSISTANT,

Being a companion for the Sister, Mother, & Wife. Containing more information for the price than any other work upon the subject. Here are the very best directions for the behavior and etiquette of Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Toilette Table, directions for managing canary birds, also safe directions for the management of Children, instructions for ladies under various circumstances—a great variety of valuable recipes, forming a complete system of Family Medicine. Thus enabling each person to become his or her own physician—to which is added one of the best systems of Cookery ever published. Many of these recipes are entirely new and should be in the possession of every person in the land.

DR. M. B. MELVIN,
Office and residence on the Island, between 9 and 10th, South.

THE ATL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY HERRIC & ROPES,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
(No 111 Nassau street)
between Beekman and

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To do, paid within three months
If paid until the end of the year, 1,50
Whitney and Dunn

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Persons in want of a classically arranged picture, are politely requested to visit the gallery. N. B. Rheumatism cured by the Daguerreotype.

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extraordinary Medicine in the world! as cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cured diseases, without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES WITHIN THE YEAR

Of Rheumatism.
Of Dyspepsia.

Also 500 cures of general debility and want of nervous energy.

50,000 Female Complaints, and over 7,000 cures of Diseases of the bloodviz:

Ulcers, scrofula in all its forms, salt rheum, pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, containing certificates of extraordinary cures. R Van Dunk Esq. one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cures in the city of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of Sarsaparilla in the Market.

P H Pulling M D. B B Briggs M D. P E Elmendorf M D.

Albany, April 1 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island,

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend:—Dear Sir—it is with pleasure that I have recently witnessed in Patient cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S Preston M D.

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Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

Scrofula Cured.

This certificate conclusively proves that the Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three cases cured in one house is unprecedented.

New York, March 1, 1847 &c.

PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOBE"

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DEACON & PETERSON, No 66 South third Street, Philadelphia.

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☞ All business connected with any department of this Journal is transacted at the office of the Editor and Proprietor, 205 Broadway New York, over Brady's Daguerreotype Gallery.

Letters and communications of every kind should be addressed Herald of the Union New York City.

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Albany, April 1 1845.

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C. S Preston M D.

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